

## The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

## OUR NEW TERMS.

After the first of June, 1863, the subscription price of the Standard will be as follows:

For the Weekly paper, one year,	\$4 in advance.
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Advertisements will be inserted for \$3 per square of 14 lines or less for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Persons desiring to contract for advertising for six months, will be charged the regular rates with a deduction of 25 per cent. on the whole amount. Our large and increasing circulation renders the Standard a valuable medium for advertising.

When we advanced our prices in February last, we were paying a pound for paper. We are now paying 50 cents. Justice to ourselves and to those in our employment requires that we should establish these new terms. We regret to have to do it, but it is unavoidable.

## The Latest News.

The last intelligence from the lines of the Rappahannock is of an exciting character. "The finest army on our planet" is in motion again, and a battle is imminent. A Richmond dispatch to the *Progress*, received yesterday, states (on the authority of letters from Hamilton's crossing) that "a large body of the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, have taken position in the vicinity of the site of the 'Bear House.' This movement is supposed to be a ploy. A gunboat and three transports went up the river on Friday, and heavy firing was subsequently heard in that direction, the cause of which had not been ascertained. The Yankees had burned several mill-houses in King William County and carried off a number of negroes. The *Express* says that 'an adequate force has been sent to drive the invaders off.'

The enemy has evacuated West Point, removing its baggage, stores, &c., and the negroes he had taken.

The President has annulled the *exequatur* heretofore given to George Moore, British Consul in Richmond, in consequence of his assuming to act in behalf of the British government in matters occurring in the State of Mississippi.

It is stated in an official dispatch from Charleston that the enemy fled the town of Bluffton on the 4th inst. Our forces engaged them, preventing their further advance, and they subsequently retired. No loss on our side.

In their late raid on the Combahee river the enemy carried off a thousand negroes and destroyed property to the value of a million of dollars.

From the West.

Vicksburg still holds out.

Advices from Jackson to the 5th inst., state that on the preceding night a terrific bombardment was in progress.

A recent dispatch of the 3d inst., from Mobile, says that "ridges at Pascagoula report that we have achieved another brilliant victory at Port Hudson. Banks is said to have lost an arm." This intelligence is yet unconfirmed.

Later advices from Jackson announce that Gen. Kirby Smith crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday—that the siege will be raised, and that no doubts are felt in regard to the result.

It is said that the Union in assaulting our works at Vicksburg used cotton bales for movable breast works, which Gen. Pemberton mounted 200 pounds and directed their fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy.

Official dispatches state the enemy's loss at forty thousand! Our entire loss, including the action of Baker's Creek, is said to fall short of five thousand.

Per contra, the enemy say we have lost 8,400 in prisoners alone, and claim to have captured 84 pieces of artillery.

New York papers of the 3d inst., contain interesting accounts of Grant's march upon Vicksburg and the battles fought prior to its investment.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Jackson May 16th, says:

"Everybody has doubtless been astonished at the ease with which our forces advanced upon and took possession of Jackson. Its importance as a railroad centre and a depot for Confederate supplies warranted the anticipation that the place would be vigorously defended, and only surrendered in the last extremity; hence a heavy column was sent in this direction, and every preparation made for a conflict of more than ordinary magnitude. The column came on, prepared at any instant to fall in line; but mile after mile was passed and no enemy appeared, no bridges were burned, no obstacle encountered, till finally the advance entered the town without having met with any serious opposition."

Sherman's corps left Jackson at 9 o'clock, and followed after McPherson. As we left the town it resembled more the infernal regions than the abode of civilization. Vast volumes of smoke lay over it, through which, here and there, rolled fiercely up, great mountains of flame, that made infernal music over their work of destruction. The Confederate State House—a large new wooden building—the penitentiary, several private houses and several government buildings, were all in flames. The prisoners in the pens, the enemy's wounded, the dead, and they were released before the building was fired. In this case, as in every other, where private property was destroyed, it was done without order, by the drunken stragglers who raged through the town."

In a subsequent letter the battle of Baker's Creek, or Champion Hills, is thus described:

Eighteen miles east of the bridge, on the railroad, is a station known as Edwards' ford; three miles south-east of this, on the county road, (which runs parallel with the railroad), are the Champion Hills, through which runs a stream called Baker's Creek, after both of which the battle is irrespectively named.

On the morning of Saturday, May 16, Gen. Hovey, who was leading, was fired upon by a party of rebels, three miles from Champion Hills. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the rebels were slowly driven back, until they reached the hills, when they developed themselves in force upon the crest. The rebels were steep, the enemy numerous, their position almost inaccessible and protected by timber, while from every crest on the heights their batteries rained hurricanes of death upon his thirty weary columns.

Finally, about noon Gen. Hovey arranged a storming party, and heading them in person moved directly up a gorge in the hills, every inch of which was swept by the musketry and artillery of the enemy. Two four and one six gun battery commanded the gorge, and on both sides of it were massed heavy supports of infantry. On went the storming party, and in twenty minutes the gallant remnant of those who started were hurrying over the possession of all the guns, the crest of the hills and the top of the infantry. In this charge, the 24th Iowa—a regiment made up largely of clergymen, and hence known as the "preachers' regiment"—was foremost, and was nearly annihilated.

The rebels, who, on this occasion, were commanded by Gen. Pemberton in person, fought with the most reckless gallantry. They were mainly composed of Georgians, and were it not that their efforts were expended in the cause of treason, Georgia would have reason to remember with lasting pride the day upon which her sons fought and died on Champion Hill. One entire regiment perished in support of a series of batteries on the crest, posted to retreat when Hovey came upon them, and five-sixths of the regiment were killed where they stood, refusing the boon of life at the expense of being taken prisoners.

Hovey's charge settled the fate of the day—the rebels broke and fled in wild confusion. Thousands were taken prisoners—muskets, wagons, supplies of food and ammunition were taken to an extent incredible. Gen. Tilghman, of Fort Henry no. 24, was killed, and Gen. Loring, of most general notoriety for bragging and otherwise, sent a scolding fugitive with a broken, disheartened remnant under his command, to the southward."

The rebels' loss in this fight was thus summed up: Our entire loss in this fight was about 2000 killed and wounded. Our entire loss up to

the storming of the rebel works back of Vicksburg is not far from \$3000. The rebel loss, by killed, wounded, missing and prisoners—including those who have straggled from the army from demoralization—is about 12,000, of whom over 6,000 have been captured, and are being sent up the river."

An assault and repulse at Vicksburg is described as follows:

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ransom, Logan, McClelland, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour twenty-five hundred men.

It was every where the same—down a broken hill under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and missiles; up a long ascent covered by an almost impenetrable thicket, broken into hollows, nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side, rising nearly perpendicular twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop-holes there was flashing forth unceasingly; upon the heights beyond a fort mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch in which our advance was struggling, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should first fill up the ditch, batter down the stockade or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the direct line regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

Defence of the Mountain Country.

It will be seen from the following letter from Gov. Vance addressed to Capt. Hays, of Cherokee, that the Governor has agreed to arm the people west of the ridge, to enable them to protect themselves against incursions of the enemy, and to preserve order among themselves against deserters and evil-disposed persons. We think the plan suggested a good one, and trust it will be carried out. Capt. Hays deserves much credit for his efforts to serve and protect the people west of the ridge; and Gov. Vance, who is constantly alive to the interests and wants of all portions of the State, responded at once to the application made by the Captain in behalf of the Western people:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Raleigh, June 6, 1863.

Capt. G. W. Hays:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your representations of the great danger to the property and peace of the mountain country, arising from the disorganization of the people, and the great number of deserters who are resorting thither; and being well aware of their truth, and of the inability of the militia to properly guard and protect that region, I make the following proposition, which I hope the good citizens will accede to for their own defence.

That they shall regularly enlist and form companies in all the counties west of the Blue Ridge, of persons not subject to conscription, and swear into the service of the State, on the express condition that they are not to be removed from their own Counties without their consent, to serve without pay, and the State to furnish arms and ammunition. The companies thus formed to remain at home except when actually called out for temporary service, to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the laws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject to the articles of war.

In no other way shall I be able to furnish protection to the good and loyal citizens of that country, as I have no regular troops to spare for that purpose. If they will do this they will not only protect their own homes, but will render a service to the State and the Confederate cause, not so brilliant and bold, but almost as valuable as that which their glorious sons and brothers have done on all the battle fields of the South.

Very truly yours,  
Z. B. VANCE.

The *Register* says the great mass of the North-Carolina soldiers are opposed to the course of the Standard. This is not true. Two-thirds of the soldiers of this State, as well as two-thirds of the people at home, approve the course of the Standard.

By the way, the *Register* continues its unprovoked personal abuse of us. Its circulation is so small and its influence so limited that it is hardly necessary for us to reply to it at any length, but unless our neighbor mends his manners, and that speedily, we shall have to take him down a button hole or so lower.

In reply to soldiers of the 49th N. C. regiment who have addressed us on the subject, we state that "all the Confederate prisoners who have recently returned by way of City Point, have been duly and fully exchanged." We find this stated by authority in the last Richmond *Sentinel*.

Our Terms.—The attention of those subscribing and renewing for the Standard is directed to our terms. Letters containing subscriptions dated in May have been credited at the old rates, but those dated in June are credited at \$4 for the weekly and \$6 for the semi-weekly.

The Supreme Court of this State met in this City on Monday, the 8th. We understand that a case involving the principle of the *Irvin* case, has been made up and returned, and will be argued and decided in the course of a few days.

WHEAT HARVEST.—From persons coming from various portions of the State, we learn that the wheat crop, now ripening, promises a bountiful yield, and is generally free from rust.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Lexington, Caldwell Co., May 26.

"Although we are suffering much for want of rain, the prospects of the farmers in our County are quite cheering. Many farmers could not break up their fallow land last fall in consequence of protracted drought; consequently they had to sow wheat in stalk land in many neighborhoods; and though seed wheat was scarce and high, I think almost, or quite as large a swarth was sown as usual. The promising appearance of the wheat crop is one of the leading topics of conversation among the people."

I have been through different sections of the County, and from what I observed and could learn from the most observing farmers, there is more corn planted this spring than ever has been in any preceding season. In fact, it was feared and even predicted by some that in consequence of the laboring class largely off, to fill up the ranks in the army, that the people left could not properly cultivate so large a crop of corn; but the dry weather for some weeks past has been so favorable for working over and replanting corn, that this dread is almost dissipated. The people generally have planted largely increased crops of potatoes, (Irish and sweet) the former looking unusually well, and garden vegetables of all kinds in proportion.

The people of Caldwell made aroused fully to the necessity of the times, and with a determination and energy seldom if ever surpassed, determined to make plenty to live upon themselves, and if possible some to spare to feed their soldiers in the army, of which they has as many according to population as any County in the Confederacy. The wives of soldiers who never expected to hear corn until now, go cheerfully to the field every day, and not a few may be seen at the plow-handles. Now is the most trying times, but we hear of no actual suffering. A few weeks more and the danger of actual suffering will be past."

THE "PREACHERS' REGIMENT."—It seems that in one of the recent battles near Jackson a regiment of the army, composed for the most part of ministers of the Gospel, fought desperately and was nearly annihilated. These preachers were no doubt abolitionists and war men. They did not say "go boys," but "come boys." They deserve credit at least for their sincerity and courage. But although we are invaded, and our lives and property in great jeopardy, and though many of our preachers have fanned and are still fanning the flames of war, yet we have heard of no "preachers' regiment" in the South. We have hundreds of able-bodied war preachers in the South who could be of service just now in the tented field. The South needs every man she can raise. Shall we not have also a "preacher's regiment?" By all means.

For the Standard.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Editor:—We, the undersigned, "Many Voters," desire that Hon. John A. Gilmer will consent to become a candidate for the next Confederate Congress. We know Mr. Gilmer to be a statesman of enlarged views and experience, his experience combined with his patriotism, eminently qualify him for that position, especially in these troublous times.

Graham, N. C., June 6, 1863.

For the Standard.

The Soldier's Orphan's Educational Institute.

I have had the pleasure of reading in the *Charlotte Tri-Weekly Courier*, a highly commendatory notice of the grand scheme of benevolence, which is pronounced by the Hon. Plowden C. J. Weston, Lieutenant-Governor of South-Carolina—the best move yet.

This distinguished gentleman does not content himself with merely speaking so highly in its praise, but in proof of his appreciation, subscribes one thousand dollars, promising to do more hereafter toward the raising of a fund for its permanent establishment in South-Carolina, thus worthily emulating the truly patriotic spirit of a move which had its origin in the old North State.

The Rev. Dr. Deems, Financial Agent for this Institution, visited our country last week, and raised seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars. Ten thousand dollars of which are from four gentlemen, who took four scholarships.

With Dr. D. I feel a high sense of pleasure and satisfaction that he could leave Halifax with such success. I indulge the opinion that if he can find time to make an earnest visit, he will be able to double, at least, the amount already obtained.

Most energetically does he work, and most eloquently does he plead, as is his custom, in behalf of this enterprise; and will be may, for he represents a class who have an urgently meritorious claim upon the sympathy of every citizen of the least, as well as of the most means, of our Confederacy—the destitute orphans of those who have sacrificed their lives for us—for the protection of our property and the achievement of our independence.

We put the solution earnestly—what ought we to spare of our means for the poor orphans of those who have laid down their lives for us?

The form in which we can accomplish most for these orphans, is that for which Dr. D. is so earnestly and so successfully laboring—an Educational Institute, which provides for feeding and clothing, as well as for educating them.

Fifty dollars or more contributed, constitutes one scholar. This Institution, and for each fifty-dollar given one is entitled to a vote in its management. Twenty-five hundred dollars secure to one a scholarship, by which he has the right to select his orphan, in perpetuity, from whatever county or State of the Confederacy he pleases. The donor may designate the county to whose credit he wishes his contribution placed. Orphans will be chosen from the different counties in proportion to the sum contributed by those counties. One hundred thousand dollars, either in bonds or cash, is the minimum to be raised, having secured which, a meeting of the donors will be called in Wilson, N. C., the bright place of this noble enterprise, to determine what other shall be done.

Eighty-five thousand of this minimum had been obtained by Dr. D. up to the first of the week. He proposes to, and will, carry the amount as much beyond one hundred thousand as the liberality of the people will let him, as all that can be helped is needed. In a few days we expect to hear that the Doctor has secured the one hundred thousand.

In parts where he has visited, he has met with a general readiness and a hearty welcome. We cannot allow ourselves to cherish a doubt that he will continue to meet with such, believing as we do, that the people of this Confederacy, from one end of it to the other, are prepared to liberally respond to so patriotic an object.

With a view to more expeditiously forwarding this enterprise, as well as to co-operate with our indefatigable Financial Agent, we propose that subscription lists be opened in the different newspaper offices in this and in the other Confederate States, for whatever sum the people may, according to their ability, feel disposed to contribute to this Institution.

May God speed this glorious work, so truly styled—"the best move yet."

A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.  
May 28, 1863.

For the Standard.

CAMP GREEN, Va., 13th N. C. T., May 13, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—You will oblige me by publishing the names of the 13th N. C. T. in the Standard. The names of the 13th N. C. T. are: J. G. Long, Corp. J. A. Murray, Privates Daniel J. Bassett, Simpson R. Whittell, Wounded—Lt. J. D. Bassett, Sergt. J. M. Patterson, Sergt. Robert G. Fauette, Corp. Saml O. Stockard, (since dead) Corp. Monroe Cook, Privates Thos U. Fauette, S. M. Foster, Levi Garrison, J. M. Gilliam, Henry Hall, J. A. Haley, leg amputated, H. Herring, John Garriner, Adam Huffman, Wm E. King, Bryant Martindale, Danl W. Martindale, Richard McCloskey, William C. Smith, (since dead) Benl J. Roke, Enoch Roke, Jno S. Rumbley, (since dead) Danl B. Sharp, John Shoffner, M. M. Shoffner, Danl S. Shoffner, (since dead) W. M. Thompson, Wm. Way, Daniel K. Weedon, H. M. Rich.

By daylight on Sunday morning, the 8d, our brigade (Pender's) was called to attention and ordered to move forward. We had gone but a short distance when we were halted by a shower of lead from the enemy's batteries, which were concealed from us by the thick woods. We were ordered to charge. We did so, and right gallantly did we drive him from his stronghold. We did not stop here. We pressed on, driving three of their lines before us, till our ammunition was completely exhausted, when we were relieved by General Iverson's N. C. brigade. We took a good many prisoners in the charge, and amongst them our regiment took Brigadier General Hayes and staff. The loss of the regiment was heavy, being 66 per cent. of what we carried into the fight.

My company, on that occasion, like all others that they have been engaged in, acted with the coolness and bravery that characterizes the Southern soldier. All did their duty, and their whole duty. Fathers and mothers may justly be proud to own such sons. I am yours truly,

T. A. MARTIN,  
Capt. Co. E, 13th N. C. T.  
Catawba Journal and Greensboro Patriot please copy.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in your columns of May 18, a routine of questions propounded to Mr. E. M. Holt of Alamance, in regard to the prices he is selling his goods at. I also notice in question No. 8 a paragraph that is calculated to do Mr. Holt and all other cotton manufacturers gross injustice. Here it is: Question No. 3 winds up by saying that he can afford cotton yarns with current prices of the raw material, labor, &c., at the small sum of two dollars per bunch. Now, let's see how that statement will work. My last paper, which I have before me, quotes cotton at 35 cents per pound. Now allow 54 pounds of the raw material to the bunch, which it will take of the best article of cotton, and more according to quality; fifteen dollars per gallon for oil, four dollars per pound for both labor and oil, and a dollar per day for girls to spin, and from three to four dollars per day for such

work, and a great many other findings that are necessary about a cotton mill, all equally as high in price. And there is another consideration in the matter. An establishment that would have sold three years ago for twenty thousand dollars, will bring one hundred thousand now. Consequently, you see that it changes the interest on capital stock from twelve hundred dollars to six thousand. Now, if our friend of the *Milton Chronicle* (I do believe he is) is so careful in his calculations, and try his hand at calculating the price of cotton, goods again, and when you make your next calculation do not put up the plea that the manufacturers are working stock that they bought up at low prices, for that will not do. For instance, if you could make more money to sell your papers blank, would you make it at the trouble and expense of printing them? If the factory men have any cotton on hand that they bought at ten cents per lb., could they make a great deal more money to sell it without working than they can to work it into the original cost to base a calculation on for the price of yarns at present. Now, in conclusion, I would hope that our friend may have an opportunity of looking over the above, and also that he may be benefited by it, and acknowledge the same by sending us a copy of his paper.

Turnersburg, May 17, 1863.

The following article from the New York *Express*, throws light on the condition of parties at the North and the prospects of the peace party in that quarter. We commend it to the attention of our readers. If we reverse the picture the *Express* has drawn it will be found that much which that paper has said applies to the South. We verily believe that a large majority of the people in the two sections prefer peace to war, but they are so committed and hampered that even negotiations looking to peace seem to be impossible.

The war unending with existing parties—A new Organization necessary.

After an experience of three years, a person hazards an opinion as to the probable termination of the war. The contending powers are in the field with armies as numerous and well appointed as at any period of the contest. The passion and really increasing power, and being utterly hypercritical in favor of a policy of war.

The consequences of this extraordinary condition of the parties, as presented by the *Express*, are as follows: The war is not a war of extermination, but a war of conquest and subjugation. It is a war of conquest and subjugation, and not a war of extermination. It is a war of conquest and subjugation, and not a war of extermination.

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Clays, their Origin, Composition and Uses.

BY E. EXMOR, STAFF GEOLOGIST.

Clay, in the nomenclature of geologists, is a rock, though soft and destitute of some of the most striking physical characteristics which rocks are supposed to possess. As rocks, however, their origin has been subsequent to all those masses which are strictly primary or formed anterior to organic beings. Clays are then secondary in respect to their origin, being derived invariably from pre-existing materials. They are produced by the influence of atmospheric forces acting upon solid masses; as granite, gneiss, and other metamorphic slates. Of these forces carbonic acid and water are among the most energetic bodies, however, which are complex in their composition, are unstable, and it seems as if their elements were struggling to break up their old combinations and form new compounds more simple and stable in their arrangements. Thus we find many granites undergoing radical changes, being resolved ultimately into clay, sand and oxides of the metals. These are the elements, being neutral in all their relations to the ordinary forces of nature. Water acts chemically and mechanically. In the former capacity it dissolves a large number of bodies; in the latter it breaks up in freezing the most cohesive rocks, and ultimately reduces them to powder. It thus prepares the way for the joint chemical action of itself and carbonic acid. In these arrangements we cannot fail to recognize the most important provision for the sustenance of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

The clays, considered geologically, may belong to the most ancient of the more recent formations, and it is only by investigating their relations to other rocks, or by their organic remains that their relative ages can be determined. Clays are still forming by the influence of the forces we have already referred to. Kaolins, so much esteemed for porcelain, are forming to-day from the coarse granites of our mountain chains. Clay is usually found in beds; the most important exception occurs in the clays of vein sources or the loose muds and clays of the *fluviac* of miners. These beds are commonly found in depressions of the earth's surface, or in valleys where they are exposed to view on the banks of rivers and creeks. But certain kinds of clay belong to mountainous districts, as the Kaolin already referred to. Although granite and other allied compounds are a prolific source of clay, yet there are many others. Chemists have shown that alumina is one of the most common elements in the mineral kingdom. All rocks, except the pure sandstones and limestones, contain alumina, and by far the greater proportion of the earthy minerals contain alumina as an essential constituent; it is, therefore, one of the most widely diffused bodies in the mineral kingdom. But alumina and clay are not identical bodies. Alumina is the pure oxide of the metal aluminium. If it is wished to know what this pure body is, make a solution